SOLOV'YEV, Yuriy Ivanovich; STAROSEL'SKIY, Pavel Isaakovich; ZAYTSEVA, A.V., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

Vladimir Fedorovich Luginin, 1834-1911. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 143 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Luginin, Vladimir Fedorovich, 1834-1911)
(Chemistry, Organic)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I., otv. red.; BABUSHKINA, S.I., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Essays on the history of chemistry] Ocherki po istorii khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 425 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i tekhniki.
(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I.; STAROSEL'SKIY, P.I.

From the history of physical chemistry (Principal of maximum work). Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekh. 39:24-48 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Thermochemistry)

SOLOV'YEV, Yuriy Ivanovich; TRIFONOV, D.N., red.

[Outline history of physical chemistry] Ocherki po istorii fizicheskoi khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 341 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

KIPNIS, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; SUVOROV, I.V., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn. red.

[Development of chemical thermodynamics in Russia] Razvitie khimicheskoi termodinamiki v Rossii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 345 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GRABETSKIY, A.A.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I.

Ways to acquaint the pedagogical institute students with the history of chemistry. Uch.zap.MGPI no.225:265-269 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

ALEKSANDROV, A.Ya. (Novosibirsk); SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I. (Novosibirsk)

Solution of a three-dimensional axisymmetric problem in the theory of elasticity with the aid of contour integrals. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 28 no.5:914-919 S-O '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.K. (Stanislav)

Prospects for making services of medical specialists avialable to the rural population. Vrach.delo no.2:185-187 F '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(MEDICINE, RURAL)

Solov'yev, Yu. N.

Impregnation method of the bone and bone marrow nerve fibers. L. L. Vannikov and Yu. N. Solov'ev. *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. i Med.* 40, No. 10, 70-1(1955).—The bone tissue is completely decalcified by using in order for definite periods 12% neutral HCHO, 10% HCOOH, 5% Na_2SO_4, and 12% HCHO solns. It is then rinsed for a prolonged period in distd. water, placed in 20% $AgNO_3$, subjected for 2 min. to ultrasonic waves, washed with distd. water, immersed for 20-30 sec. in 1% HCHO, dried on filter paper, placed for 5-16 sec. in 20% ammoniated $AgNO_3$, transferred to 0.5% acidic HCHO, fibers examd. under the microscope to note beginning impregnation, removed before the appearance of brown coloration, and placed subsequently in water, phenol-xylene, xylene, and Canadian balsam. The method is 100% effective. A. S. Mirkin

MD

VANNIKOV, L.L.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N.; TATARINOV, V.O.

Innervation of the jaws and teeth. Report No.1. Stomatologiia 35 no.6:20-25 N-D '56 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz Instituta Ministerstva Izdravookhraneniya SSSR i iz Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent G.N. Beletskiy)
(JAWS--INNERVATION) (TEETH--INNERVATION)

[illegible], Yu. V.

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine) Moscow, Izd-vo Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Vtoraya Mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Trudy, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Ed.: Z.S. Shirokova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers as well as for professors and students at vuzes where radiobiology and radiation medicine are taught.

COVERAGE: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held on September 1-13, 1958, in Geneva. Volume 5 contains

Card 1/7

SOV/[illegible]

32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Levinskiy and V.V. Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products, their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs. References accompany each report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Card 2/7

9

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. N.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "On the afferent innervation and changes in the vascular-nervous elements of bone in strontium-90 injury (Experimental-morphological investigation)". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 250 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 111)

BURYKINA, L.N.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.; KRAYEVSKIY, N.A.; KURLYANDSKAYA, N.B.; LITVINOV, N.N.; MOSKALEV, Yu.I.; NOVIKOVA, A.P.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu. N.; STREL'TSOVA, V.N.

Late sequelae of lesions induced by radioactive substances in small doses applied in a chronic experiment. Med. rad. 4 no.3:3-6 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(ISOTOPES, effects,
remote seq. of inj. by small doses of radioactive substances in animals (Rus))

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N. (Moskva)

Afferent innervation of the bone. Arkh.pat. 21 no.5:63-69 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Krayevskiy.
(BONE AND BONES, innervation, afferent nerves (Rus))

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N.; DEMINA, D.M. (Moskva)

Effect of cold and ultraviolet radiation on the system of mast cells. Arkh. pat. 26 no.8:63-68 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N. Sysina (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Ryazanov) AMN SSSR.

[redacted], Ye.V., [redacted]LOV'YEV, Yu.N. (Moskva)

[redacted] reviews. Arkh. pat. 27 no.8:82-84 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Krayevskiy).

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N., inzh.

Determining with increased accuracy the shoulders of electrical balancing machines for measuring torque moment. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.10:44-45 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N., inzhener.

Build automatic concrete conveyors. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.5:49 My '57.
(Conveying machinery) (MLRA 10:6)

7(6)

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, Yu. N., Engineer SOV/119-59-5-16/22

TITLE: A Rotoscope for Spatial Objects (Rotoskop dlya prostranstvennykh ob"yektov)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, pp 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In some branches of scientific research work it is necessary to observe the rotating objects visually. Two principally different devices - the stroboscope and the rotoscope - are suitable for this purpose. At first, the author gives a very short report on the general advantages and disadvantages of the stroboscopes and rotoscopes. The rotoscope suggested by the author for the observation of spatial objects provides an unmoved picture of the rotating object, not only from its frontal surface (observation along the axis of rotation) but also from the lateral surface. Both pictures are projected on the same plane, which facilitates an easy determination of the spatial coordinates of every point of the object. The optic system of the device consists of 3 main elements - 2 annular prisms and one singly inverting prism. The mode of operation of the individual prisms is explained in short. The completion of the optic system of the prisms by an ordinary system of telescopes facilitates the transmission of the unmoved

Card 1/2

pictures to a place suitable for observation or photographic recording. The considerable technical difficulties in the making of such device are greatly compensated by the possibilities of application of the new device. Cinematographic recordings can also be carried out. The investigation of operation of hydromachines by the rotoscope discussed here offers new possibilities and ensures the establishment of results which have been considered inaccessible for experimenters up to date. There is 1 figure.

S/263/62/000/011/008/022
I007/I207

AUTHOR Kirnos, D. P. and Solov'yev, YU. N.

TITLE Seismograph for optical recording of strong, destructive earthquakes

PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1962, 22, abstract 32.11.164 "Tr. In-ta fiz. Zemli, AN SSSR", no. 19 (186), 1961, 25-36

TEXT Soviet and foreign devices for recording vibrations of soil and structures during strong earthquakes are critically examined and it is shown that certain deficiencies in the method of measurement-recording do not permit these devices to be used as standard recorders at seismographic stations. Description is given of a new type of seismograph designed by the Institut Fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Geophysics of the AS of the USSR), having an improved automatic recording system. The seismograph records different components of acceleration, velocity and displacement of soil. The sensing device of the seismograph is an elastic pendulum made of an aluminum plate located in the air gap of a permanent magnet and fastened to a steel wire that forms the rotation axis of the pendulum. The latter is provided with a flat mirror for beaming the light of a special lamp through a focusing lens, to the photographic paper fixed to a rotating drum. The rotational speed of the drum driven by a spring gear is 5 or 10 mm/sec. An electrical, battery-fed device ensures connection or disconnection of the seismograph at the beginning of an earthquake and the end of recording. There are 6 figures and 7 references

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4042482 S/0240/64/000/007/0020/0024

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, Yu. N. (Candidate of medical sciences); Demina, D. M. (Candidate of biological sciences)

TITLE: Reaction of loose connective tissue to cold and ultraviolet radiation

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 7, 1964, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: ultraviolet radiation, connective tissue, PRK 4 lamp, EUV 15 lamp, short wave, long wave, rat, cytography, low temperature

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on changes developing in cytograms of subcutaneous loose connective tissue of rats under the effect of cold (2-5C), ultraviolet radiation of various wavelengths, and the combined effects of the two factors. Ultraviolet sources were an EUV-15 lamp (wavelength —280 to 380 millimicrons) and a PRK-4 lamp with both near and far ultraviolet light (about 26% shorter wavelength than 254 millimicrons). The experimental animals were in seven groups: control; exposed to cold; exposed to cold plus EUV-15 light, total dose 3160 microwatts-min/cm^2; exposed to EUV-15 light, dose 790

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042482

microwatts-min/cm^2; exposed to EUV-15 light, dose 3160 microwatts-min/cm^2; exposed to PRK-4 light, dose 590 microwatts-min/cm^2; and exposed to PRK-4 light, dose 1960 microwatts-min/cm^2. Exposures were carried out for 3 weeks. When used in suberythematous doses, the near ultraviolet light (EUV-15) was found to have a stimulating effect on the cellular content of loose connective tissue, particularly on young fibroblasts and histiocytes. Exposure to cold, which produced a stress effect, had a depressing effect on loose connective tissue. Radiation from the PRK-4 lamp, which included shorter ultraviolet wavelengths, tended to have a depressing effect on connective tissue. The combined application of cold and near ultraviolet radiation caused an additive effect, the action of the cold being somewhat suppressed.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigieny im. A. N. Sysina AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of General and Municipal Hygiene, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.

Oscillographic method for measuring currents and voltages using tunnel diode characteristics as a basis. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.1:175-177 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Oscillography) (Electric measurements)

SOLOV'YEV, Yuriy Pavlovich; MYAKISHEV, I.S., red.; SHIROKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Heat calculations of industrial steam-turbine electric power plants]Teplovye raschety promyshlennykh paroturbinnykh elektricheskikh stantsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 157 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Steam turbines—Design and construction)
(Steam power plants)

TATISHCHEV, S.V., prof.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.P., inzh.; SIDOROV, V.N., inzh., retsenzent; ROZANOV, M.S., red.; BOKUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

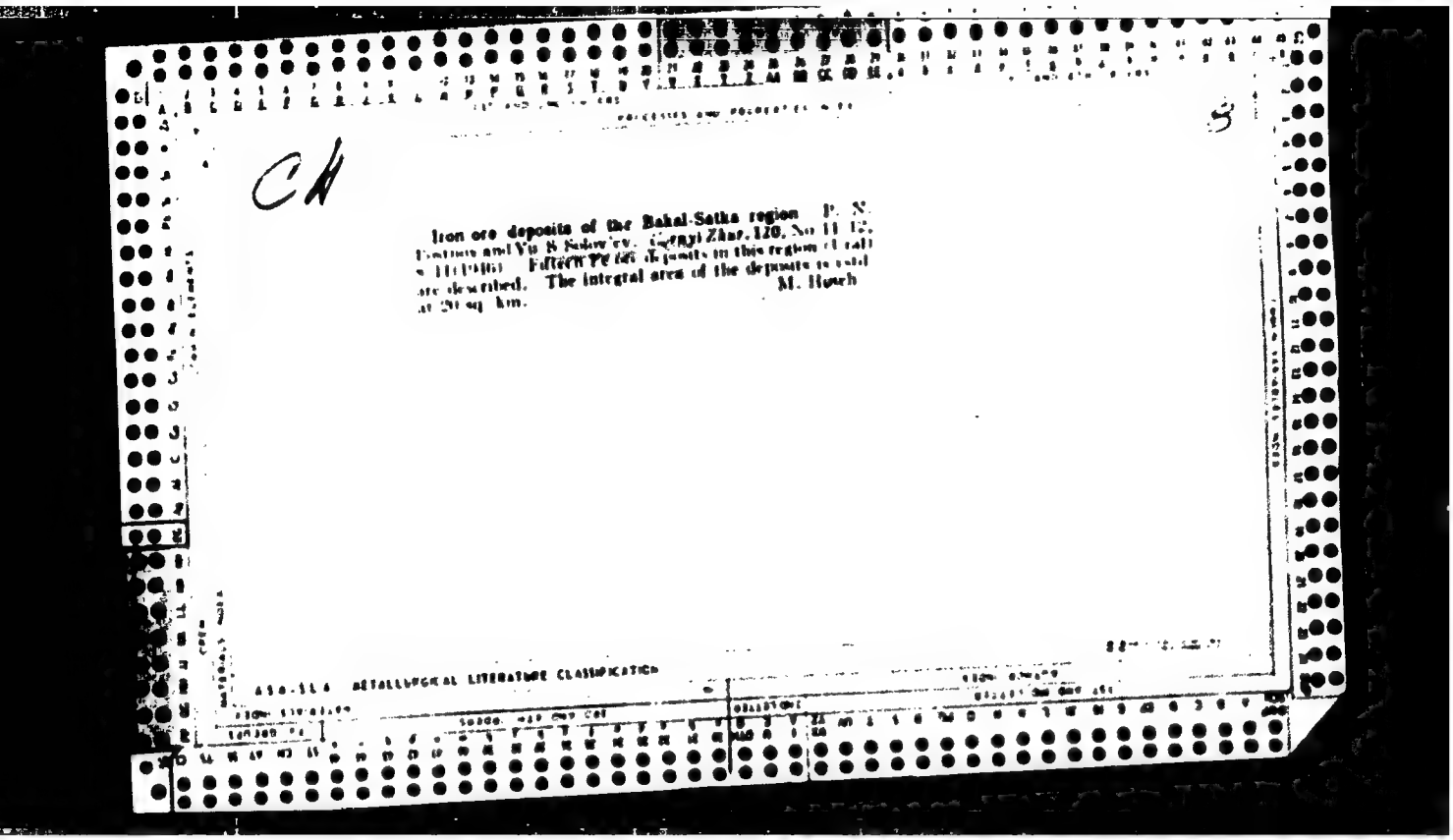
[Designing of medium-size and large industrial steam power plants] Proektirovanie promyshlennykh parovykh energoustanovok srednei i maloi moshchnosti. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 143 p.
(Steam power plants) (MIRA 13:7)

DOBROSKOK, I.I.; SURIN, Ye.V.; BROVMAN, M.Ya.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.; KRULEVETSKIY, S.A. Prinimali uchastiye: ASFANDIYAROV, R.F.; BELOV, Ye.M.; IVANOV, V.I.; MARKOV, V.I.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.P.; PIMENOV, F.A.; TUROMSHEV, A.F.; KHVES'KO, V.A.; NIKITSKIY, N.V.

Investigating the power parameters of a continuous steel casting plant. Stal' 22 no.3:223-225 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Yuzhnoural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Asfandiyarov, Belov, Ivanov, Markov, Solov'yev). 2. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Pimenov, Turomshev, Khves'ko). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Nikitskiy).

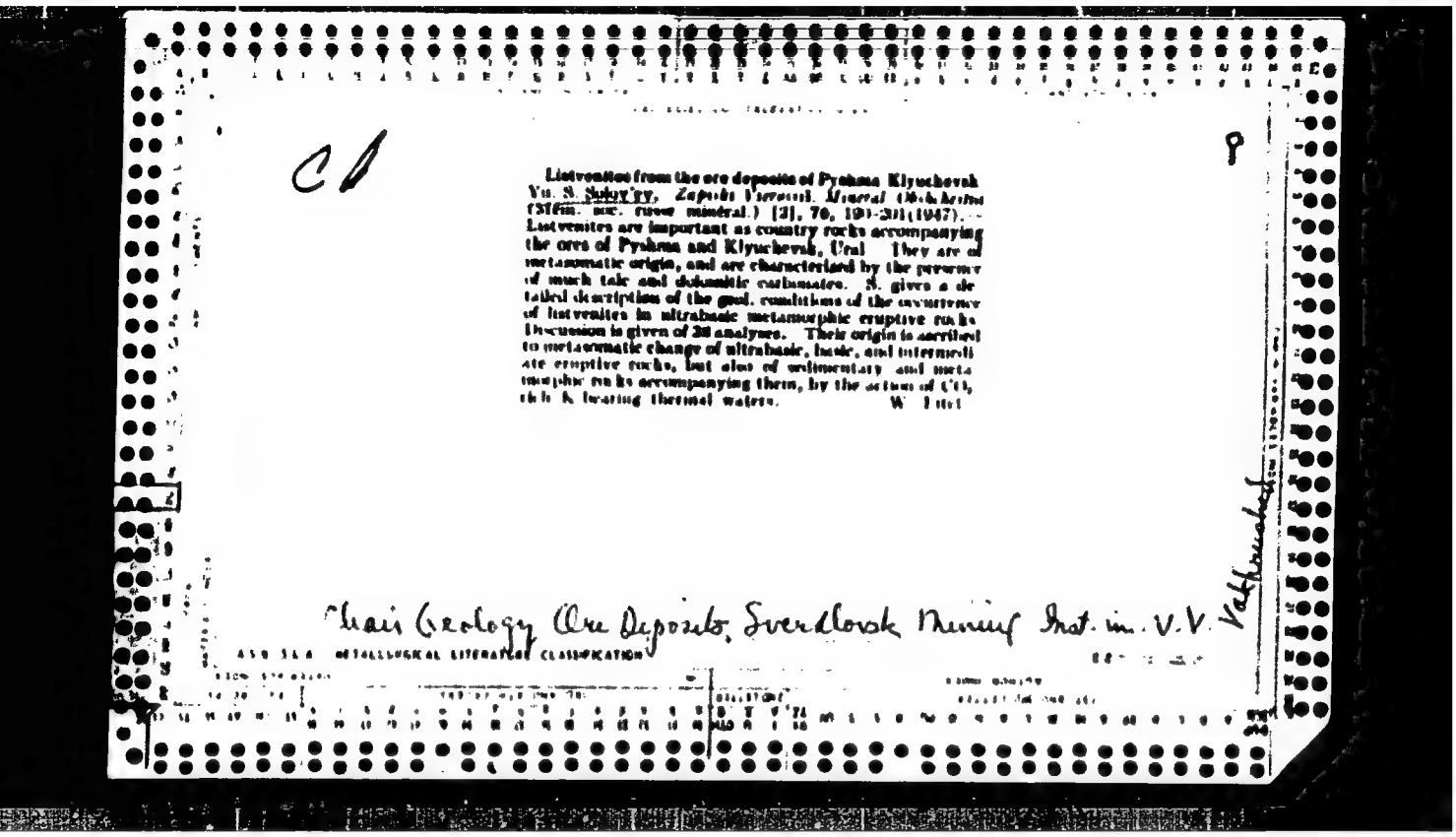
(Continuous casting--Equipment and supplies)



CH

Iron ore deposits of the Bakal-Satka region P. S. [illegible] and V. S. Sobolev. Sovet. Geol. Zhur. 120, No. 11 [illegible]. Fifteen Pre-Cambrian deposits in this region (1 rail [illegible]) are described. The integral area of the deposits is estimated at [illegible] sq. km. M. Hoch

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



C1

9

Listvenites from the ore deposits of Pyshma Klyucheveh
Yu. S. Sobolev, *Zapiski Vserossil. Mineral (Mekhlen*
(Mem. soc. russe mineral.) [3], 76, 199-201(1947).—
Listvenites are important as country rocks accompanying
the ores of Pyshma and Klyucheveh, Ural. They are of
metasomatic origin, and are characterized by the presence
of much talc and dolomitic carbonates. S. gives a de-
tailed description of the geol. conditions of the occurrence
of listvenites in ultrabasic metamorphic eruptive rocks.
Discussion is given of 28 analyses. Their origin is ascribed
to metasomatic change of ultrabasic, basic, and intermedi-
ate eruptive rocks, but also of sedimentary and meta-
morphic rocks accompanying them, by the action of CO2,
rich in fluorine thermal waters. W. Eitel

Chair Geology Ore Deposits, Sverdlovsk Mining Inst. im. V.V. Vakhrushev

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. S.

PA 29/49T39

USSR/Geology 1948
Iron Ore
Caverns

"Observations on Stalactites of Brown Iron Ore in the Bakal' Deposits of the Urals," Yu. S. Solov'yev, Chair of Geol of Ore Deposits, Sverdlovsk Mining Inst imeni V. V. Vakhrushev, 4 pp

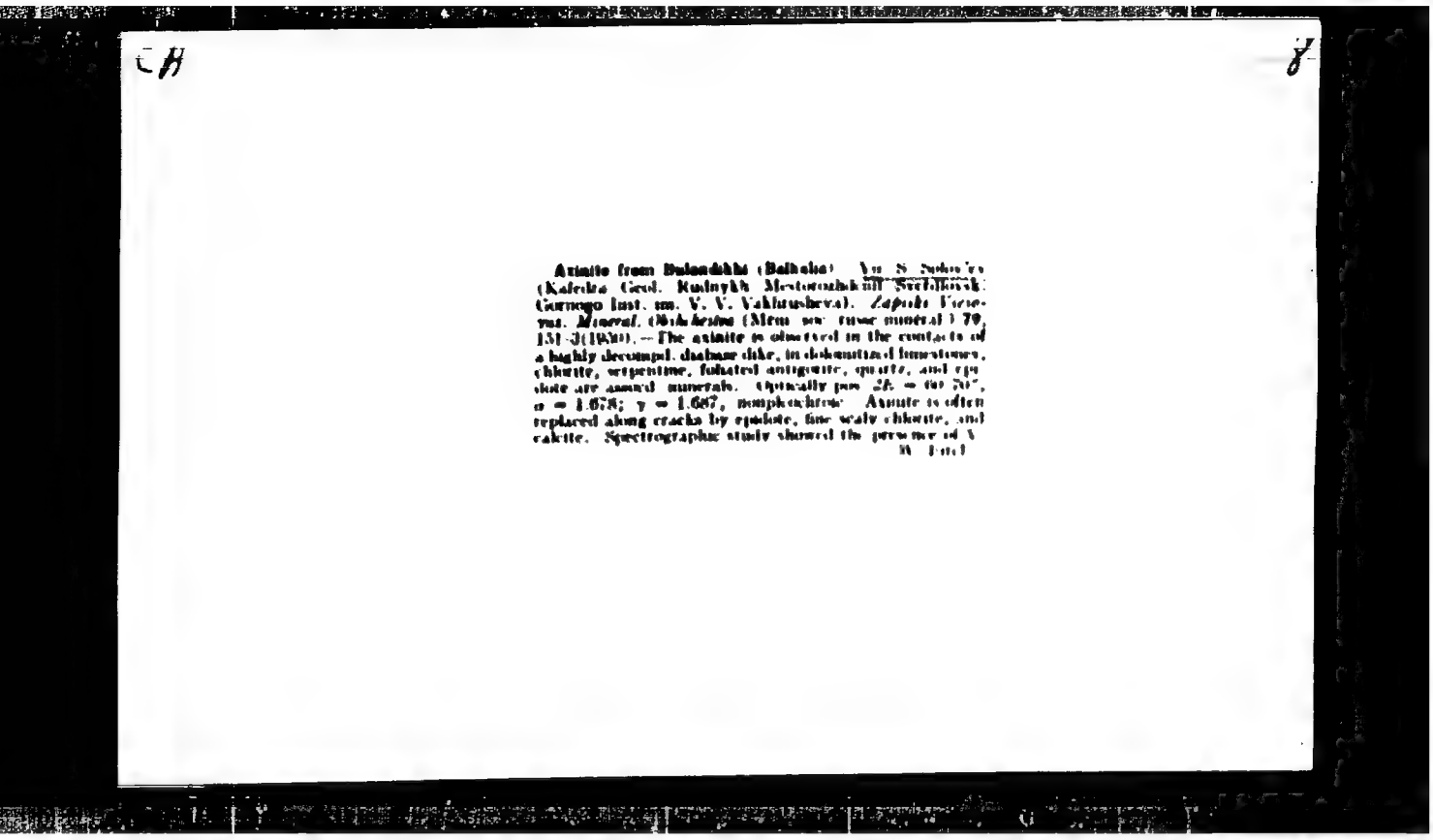
"Zapiski v-s Mineral Obshch" No 4

Studies stalactites in south Ural caves and tunnels from standpoint of determining the action of gravitational forces on the formation of these mineral phenomena. Sketches show various type stalactites formed of different minerals.

29/49T39

Stalactites of limonite in the Nakal deposit, Ural Yu. S. Sobolev (Sverdlovsk, Gornyi Inst.) Zapiski Leningrad. Gornogo Obshchestva (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 77, 314-17(1948). The stalactites occur in cavernous outlines in the oxidation zone above the primary siderite ore. Ground waters with a high O_2 potential in the circulating veins det. the change of the $FeCO_3$ ore to limonite, colloidal ores, and earthy products. The cavities reach 10 and more meters in diam., of very variable shape. The siderite surface is sometimes coated with thin films of Mn oxides. Goethite and hydrogoethite are abundant, the stalactites attain 10 to 12 cm. length, mostly with a smooth surface, but sometimes rough with Mn oxide films. Finely crystd. aragonite aggregates are locally present. While most of the stalactites have the ordinary vertical orientation, some particular cavities contain stalactites which had changed their direction during growth, once or even repeatedly, with an angle of the axes up to 90°. The vol. reduction in the oxidation zone of the primary siderite ore is responsible for the cavity structure of the limonite zone, and the growth of the stalactites in the gravity field. W. Ritzl

Galena detected in Bakal, Ural. Yu. S. Solov'ev. (Sverdlovsk Gornyi Inst. im V. V. Vakhrusheva). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mem. soc. russe minéral.) 77, 222-3 (1948).—Galena was previously unknown in Bakal as an ore deposit, and only occasionally observed as a hypogenic formation. The newly found galena bodies are embedded in Fe ocher and brown limonite, combined with a particular diabase breccia, with strongly changed metamorphic dolomite-limestones. Quartz is associ with the galena in the ochrous parts; it is an oxidation product of the Pb ores, anglesite and cerussite are crystal., particularly formed on cleavage faces of the galena. Microscopic examn. of the ore shows after etching with HNO_3 typical zonein phenomena of argentite in galena. W. Fitel



Arinite from Bulandkhi (Baikalia) [illegible] (Kafedra Geol. Rudnykh Mestorozhdenii Sverdlovsk. Gornogo Inst. im. V. V. Vakhrusheva). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mem soc. russe mineral.) 79, 151-3(1950).—The arinite is observed in the contacts of a highly decompd. diabase dike, in dolomitized limestones, chlorite, serpentine, foliated antigorite, quartz, and epidote are assocd. minerals. Optically pos. $2V = 60-70°$, $\alpha = 1.678$; $\gamma = 1.687$, nonpleochroic. Arinite is often replaced along cracks by epidote, fine scaly chlorite, and calcite. Spectrographic study showed the presence of V [illegible]

Correlations of diabases to ore deposition in Bakal, Ural

[illegible] Solovev *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 80, 273-82(1951).--The Fe ores of Bakal (SW from Zlatoust) occur in dolomites, dolomitized limestones, and clayey quartz schists of Algonkian age. Diabase dikes (up to 80 m. thick) or apophyses in the faulted rock complex are abundant. The olivine diabase is widely serpentinized; rarer are picritic types. The marginal parts are distinctly aphanitic, on the contacts porphyritic. Typical minerals are enstatite-augite, olivine, labradorite, quartz, micropegmatite, apatite, ilmenite, and magnetite. Quartz and micropegmatite make the rocks very similar to Konga diabases. Secondary minerals are amphibole, biotite, sericite, albite (in albitized plagioclase), brucite, chrysotile asbestos, chlorite, talc, serpentine, carbonates, pyrite, chalcopyrite, saussurite, and leucoxene. Siderite and Fe hydroxide minerals of the ore body proper are intimately connected to the diabase, shown by the abundant residual inclusions of serpentine, chrysotile asbestos, chlorite, brucite, and talc. There are gradual transitions from the serpentinized and carbonatized diabase to the pure ores. The carbonate rock has the type of listvenite, with interspersed pyrite. It is typical for the siderite and muscovite-chlorite-bearing contacts of the dolomite metasomatites. Also the diabase is in the contact interspersed with pyrite and chalcopyrite, intensely uralitized, with magnesite and brucite, antigorite-contg. aggregates. Goethite and siderite occur on banded zones indicating the Fe metasomatism in hypogenic mineralization. The sulfide ores are in this process younger than siderite, and often replace it. Galena and pyrrhotite are generally scarce in Bakal, although masses up to 500 kg. are occasionally observed. Anglesite and cerussite are typical oxidation ores. Emulsoid intergrowths of galena and argentite are observed in the polished sections. An extreme metasomatic change of the diabase is indicated in the ore body of Verkhne-Bulanska, forming schistose quartz-chlorite-sericite rocks, with interspersed lenses of pyrite and chalcopyrite. W. E.

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S.

USSR

Mineralogy of the oxidation zones of the copper ore deposits. Yu. S. Solov'ev. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* No. 20, *Mineralog. Sbornik* No. 2, 87-100(1953).—The conditions of circulation of surface water and migration of Cu in the zones of oxidation are considered. S. concludes that the deposit has not received sufficient study and that there still exists the possibility of discovery of new ores. 25 references. G. S. Macy

...LEV YEV, YU...

Crystals of barite from the Bakal iron ore deposits. Yu. S. Sobolev. *Trudy Geol.-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* No. 20, *Mineralog. Sbornik* No. 2, 118-9(1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 5314*e*.—Barite crystals in the Urals are very rare. However, at the Lenin Mine, among the siderites and oxide ores were found small cavities on the walls of which S. observed cryst. aggregates of fine crystals of calcite, ankerite, quartz, disseminated pyrite, and crystals of barite up to 0.5 cm. long. The ns were: γ' 1.648 ± 0.001; α' 1.635 ± 0.001; $\gamma-\alpha$ 0.011-0.012. The barite at Bakal accompanies a no. of hypogene vein minerals and is closely connected with primary sideritic mineralization.
Gladys S. Macy

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S., deyatvitel'nyy chlen.

Observation of hematite crystals in the Shabrovskiy formation of talc-magnesite stone in the Urals. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 83 no.1:60-61 '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Ural Mountains--Hematite) (Hematite--Ural Mountains)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. S.

4

Occurrence of axinite in the magnesite deposits of Satkinsk. Yu. S. Solov'ev. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955, No. 20, 233-3; cf. *C.A.* 44, 7722*b*.—The occurrence of Mt. Karagal is characterized by contacts of gabbro-diabase veins with dolomite. It contains metamorphic crystns. of chlorite, talc, serpentine, calcite, quartz, and axinite. The latter mineral is observed in grains of 2–5 mm. in size, or aggregates up to 3 cm. in diam. of chocolate-brown color with a violet tint. $2V = 73°$, optically neg.; $\mu = 1.677$; $\gamma = 1.688$. Microscopic examn. shows distinctly the replacement of axinite by calcite and epidote along cracks. The genetic relation of this axinite with other B-contg. minerals in the hypabyssal diabase intrusions is discussed. W. Eitel

1.

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. S.

1

Cu

The mineralogy of the iron ore deposits of Bakal, of S. Ural. Yu. S. Solov'ev. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955, No. 26, 234–40.—Pyrrhotite was detected in pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnesite-chlorite aggregates related to a decompd. gabbro-diabase rock as hydrothermal-postmagmatic products. Earthy native S was found amidst oxidized cavernous Fe ores of the S. Verkhne-Bulan k Mine, together with cupralite, wad, and clayish material filling the pores. Optical properties $2V = 30°$, $\gamma = 2.25$, $\alpha = 1.95$. Ankerite was detected in coarse cryst. aggregates or in excellent transparent single crystals of rhombohedral type (up to 3 cm. in size) on the walls of cavities in the siderite ore of the OGPU Mine, assocd. with rock crystal, barite, and pyrite, the latter with the forms {210} {100}. Interesting regular intergrowths of quartz with ankerite (on its faces R) are described. Also chalcopyrite shows a regular intergrowth on the quartz and overgrowths of hematite and tabular barite on ankerite. The mineral succession: siderite-ankerite-quartz-barite-hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and even some galena is very characteristic. Chrysotile asbestus forms veinlets in the serpentinized diabase, assocd. with antigorite and magnetite. The fibers are not longer than 5–10 mm. but are highly elastic. — W. Eitel

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

New discoveries of malachite in high-altitude iron-ore mines.
Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.1:95-96 '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Malachite)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu S.

Axinite from mineral deposits of Central Kazakhstan. Yu. S. Solov'yev. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* 85, 429-35(1956). The ultrabasic rocks of the Chu-Balkhash belt, especially of the Kokchetav Hill, contain abundant amphibole-carbonate veins with a remarkable content of axinite, assocd., e.g., in the area of Pershino, with pyroxene-plagioclase porphyrites, amygdaloids, and tuffs. Characteristic is the occurrence of axinite aggregates (up to 5-10 cm. in diam.) in actinolite-carbonate veins, with epidote and calcite, or in fine-cryst. nodules. The axinite crystals have chocolate-brown or violet color. The actinolite shows $c:\gamma = 18-19°$; $\gamma = 1.642$; $\alpha = 1.618$; pennine and quartz are accessories. Quartz-carbonate veins with axinite are well developed in the landmark Tarlanat (Maldzhardygan Mts.), assocd. here with ultrabasics, sandstones, and schists. The axinite occurs in aggregates to 1-3 cm. in diam., together with epidote, chlorite, quartz, and calcite. In the northern Sara-Bulak, axinite is observed in quartz-carbonate boulders of conglomerates, usually in small-cryst. nodules, together with epidote and chlorite. Axinite from Tarlanat contains SiO_2 41.82, Al_2O_3 17.30, MnO 7.03, ignition loss 1.41, TiO_2 0.02, Fe_2O_3 0.47, MgO 0.01, CaO 19.28, B_2O_3 6.45, and FeO 5.12%, corresponding to the formula $H(Fe(II), Mn(II), Mg)Ca_2Al_2BSi_4O_{16}$, with Fe(II):Mn(II):Mg = 2:3:1. The axinite from Kokchetav is lower in MnO (4.87%), with the ratio Fe(II):Mn(II):Mg = 2:2:1. The phys. consts. are tabulated for both occurrences.

—W. Eitel

SOLOV'EV, Yu. S.

4

The crystallization of aragonite in the iron mines. Yu. S. Solov'ev. *Priroda* 46, No. 2, 81-3(1957).—The formation of cryst. aragonite sinters in Baikal iron mines is described. M. Charmandarian

JR MT

MALAKHOV, A.A., prof.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S., inzh.

Ural amphibole-asbestos. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.11: 37-47 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut (for Malakhov). 2. Ural'skoye geologoupravleniye (for Solov'yev).
(Ural Mountains--Amphibole) (Asbestos)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S.

Ornamental listvenites in the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 35:297-303 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Ural Mountains—Listvenite)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S.; LALOMOV, V.A.

Ophicalcite as a ornamenal and functional stone. Trudy Vor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 35:305-308 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Ophicalcite)

KRUTSKO, N.S.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S.

Serpentines of the Bazhenovo asbestos-bearing region as a decorative and dressing stone. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. UFAN SSSR no.56:149-150 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Mountains—Serpentine)

BELOV, S.V.; YEROKHIN, V.M.; ANOKHINA, L.M.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.

Accounting for self-absorption and self-scattering in measuring absolute activity of thick-layer specimen. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:56-61 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Nuclear counters)

S/064/61/000/011/006/007
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Reznikov, I. L., Solov'yev, Yu. V., Dolzhenkov, C. S.

TITLE: New method of purifying gases from chlorine in magnesium production

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1961, 74 - 76

TEXT: The authors study chlorine binding in rotary furnaces with synthetic carnallite (31.5% $MgCl_2$), and the effect of gases containing chlorine on the hydrolysis of $MgCl_2$. The content of gases introduced in heating and mixing chambers was Cl = 1.5 - 16 mg/liter, HCl = 0.5 - 3.0 mg/liter, $H_2O \sim 5.0$ mg/liter. The mixing chamber was heated to 680 - 750°C. When adding Cl at the rate of 60 and 100 kg/hr, 99 and 60% Cl ($\sim$60 kg/hr) was bound, independent of the amount of chlorine added. The bulk of chlorine is bound in the heating and mixing chambers before entering the furnace drum. The reaction largely depends on the gas temperature in the mixing chamber whereas the amount of chlorine has no effect. Chlorine was bound at a rate of 60 kg/hr at 700°C, and 130 kg/hr at 800°C. Maximum

Card 1/3

during the reaction promotes the dehydration of carnallite and reduces $MgCl_2$ losses during hydrolysis by 1.1% V. N. Perevozov, P. B. Fadin, N. D. Khelemendik, G. S. Knyazev, A. N. Tatakin, K. D. Amrenov, L. N. Sysoyev, V. G. Ovcharenko, and Yu. D. Perevoshchikov assisted with experiments. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: US Patent 2665193, 1954; Supplement to Mellor's Comprehensive Treatise on Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry, Supplement II, Part 1, 1956.

REZNIKOV, I.L.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.; DOLZHENKOV, G.S.

New method of removing chlorine from gases in the production of magnesium. Khim.prom. no.11:816-818 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Magnesium) (Chlorine)

REZNIKOV, I.L.; POLYAKOV, Yu.A.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.; PEREVOZOV, V.N.

Chlorine binding from gases of magnesium production in the combustion of a hydrogen-bearing fuel spray. TSvet.met. 35 no.8:49-53 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Magnesium--Metallurgy) (Chlorine)

S/120/63/000/001/053/072
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Solov'yov, Yu.V.

TITLE: Oscillographic method of measuring currents and voltages on the characteristics of tunnel diodes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 175 - 177

TEXT: The current-voltage characteristics of tunnel diodes can easily be displayed oscillographically but there is some difficulty in measuring the actual currents and voltages at various points of such a characteristic. An instrument has therefore been designed by means of which it is possible not only to display the characteristics but also to provide two variable coordinate axes. The system is illustrated in the block diagram of Fig. 1. The coordinate axes are "generated" by polarized relays, P_1 and P_2 which, together with the measurement bridge, are fed from the 50 c.p.s. mains. The signals proportional to the voltage and current of the diode U_x and U_y, taken from the measuring bridge (see the figure), are applied to X and Y plates

Card 1/3

S/120/63/000/001/053/072
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, Yu.V.

TITLE: Oscillographic method of measuring currents and voltages on the characteristics of tunnel diodes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 175 - 177

TEXT: The current-voltage characteristics of tunnel diodes can easily be displayed oscillographically but there is some difficulty in measuring the actual currents and voltages at various points of such a characteristic. An instrument has therefore been designed by means of which it is possible not only to display the characteristics but also to provide two variable coordinate axes. The system is illustrated in the block diagram of Fig. 1. The coordinate axes are "generated" by polarized relays, P_1 and P_2 which, together with the measurement bridge, are fed from the 50 c.p.s. mains. The signals proportional to the voltage and current of the diode U_x and U_y, taken from the measuring bridge (see the figure), are applied to X and Y plates

Oscillographic method ....

of the oscillograph by the normally closed contacts of the relays P_1 and P_2. The voltage to the X input is applied through a phase-inverter. The supply voltage to the bridge is produced by a full-wave rectifier circuit so that the characteristic is traced on the screen four times per cycle. The winding of P_1 is connected to the mains through a large reactance and that of P_2 through a resistance so that the current and the operating instant of P_1 are shifted by approximately 90° relative to the supply voltage of the bridge. Thus during the first-quarter period the current-voltage characteristic of the diode is traced while during the second quarter a direct voltage E_1 is applied to the X input and an alternating voltage from the measuring bridge is fed to the Y input; a horizontal straight line is thus traced on the screen, its position being dependent on E_1. Similarly, a horizontal straight line whose position is dependent on the direct voltage E_2 (see the figure) is traced during the fourth-quarter period. The two straight lines can be made to intersect at any required point of the characteristic by changing E_1 and E_2. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

Oscillographic method ....

of the oscillograph by the normally closed contacts of the relays P_1 and P_2. The voltage to the X input is applied through a phase-inverter. The supply voltage to the bridge is produced by a full-wave rectifier circuit so that the characteristic is traced on the screen four times per cycle. The winding of P_1 is connected to the mains through a large reactance and that of P_2 through a resistance so that the current and the operating instant of P_1 are shifted by approximately 90° relative to the supply voltage of the bridge. Thus during the first-quarter period the current-voltage characteristic of the diode is traced while during the second quarter a direct voltage E_1 is applied to the X input and an alternating voltage from the measuring bridge is fed to the Y input; a horizontal straight line is thus traced on the screen, its position being dependent on E_1. Similarly, a horizontal straight line whose position is dependent on the direct voltage E_2 (see the figure) is traced during the fourth-quarter period. The two straight lines can be made to intersect at any required point of the characteristic by changing E_1 and E_2. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.; REZNIKOV, I.L.; TANAYEV, A.F.

Dehydration of carnallite in industrial fluidized bed furnaces in a stream of furnace gases containing hydrogen chloride. TSvet. met. 37 no.11:70-74 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

REZNIKOV, I.L.; TANAYEV, A.F.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.

Material and heat balance of kilns for the dewatering of carnallite in a fluidized bed. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:53-58 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.Ya.

Paleographic study of continental formations by Russian geologists in the 19th century. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 29 no.7:70-84 Jl '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

15-57-2-1201

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tikhomirov, V. V., Solov'yev, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: Geology in the Works of Agricola (Geologiya v trudakh Agrikoly)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. istorii yestestvozn. i tekhn. Nr 1, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 146-150.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.Ya.

Actualism and problems of paleogeography in K.F. Rul'e's works. Ocherki po ist.geol.znan. no.9:166-182 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Rul'e, Karl Frantsevich, 1814-1858)
(Paleogeography)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.Ya.

Ancient seacoast lines in the Russian geology in the second part of the 19th century. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 28 no.6:58-72 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Shorelines)

SOLOV'YEV, Z.A.; ABRAROV, O.A.

Effect of solution acidity on cathodic polarization during the electrodeposition of cobalt and nickel [with English summary in insert]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.7:1572-1578 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Moskva.
(Nickel plating) (Cobalt plating)

BLYUGER, F.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOV'YEV-KHOLMOGOROV, V.V., inzh.

Strength and deformation of spherical joints of reinforced concrete columns. Prom. stroi. 42 no.4:25-29 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

MATUSCVSKIY, M.; SOLOV'YEV-SEDOY, V.

Thus a song was born. Starsh.-serzh. no.2:25 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Songs)

SOLOV'YEV-YAVITS, G.B., inzh.; GERSHKOVICH, D.L., inzh.

Construction of screen-shielded chamber. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.1:59-61 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Radio--Interference)

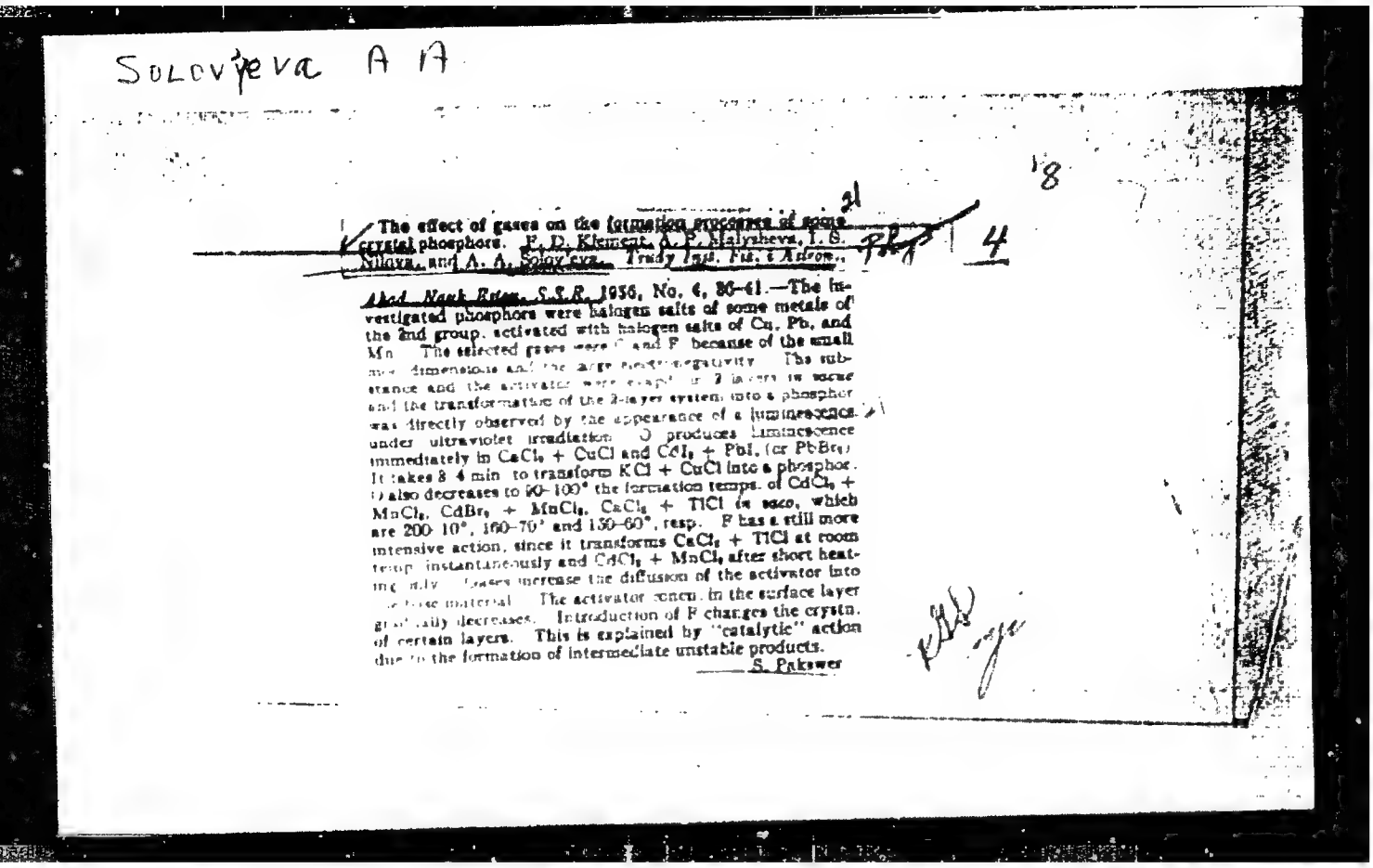
Investigation of Cathodic Polarization with Simultaneous Discharge of Ions of Iron and Tungsten. A. Fedor'eva and A. T. Vagramyan. (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R., Otdelenie Khim. Nauk*, 1954, Mar.-Apr., 230-235). The potential for alloy deposition is lower than for either pure metal and periodic variations of potential are absent.

Relation between the rate of mitosis in the cells of ascitic rat tumors and the size of the cellular complex. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10[illegible] '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya gistokhimii (zav. - d-r biol. nauk [illegible]) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy [illegible] (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 11, 1964.

SOLOV'YEVA, A.A.

Role of the nervous system in the pathogenesis of tumors and the basic factors in the development of this question. Vop.onk. 6 no.1:3-13 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(TUMORS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)



Solov'eva A A

18

21

The effect of gases on the formation processes of some crystal phosphors. F. D. Klement, A. P. Malysheva, I. S. Nilova, and A. A. Solov'eva. Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Astron., Akad. Nauk Eston. S.S.R. 1956, No. 6, 36–41.—The investigated phosphors were halogen salts of some metals of the 2nd group, activated with halogen salts of Cu, Pb, and Mn. The selected gases were O and F because of the small mol. dimensions and the large electronegativity. The substance and the activator were evapd. in 2 layers in vacuo and the transformation of the 2-layer system into a phosphor was directly observed by the appearance of a luminescence under ultraviolet irradiation. O produces luminescence immediately in $CaCl_2$ + CuCl and CdI_2 + PbI$_2$ (or $PbBr_2$). It takes 8–4 min. to transform KCl + CuCl into a phosphor. O also decreases to 90–100° the formation temps. of $CdCl_2$ + $MnCl_2$, $CdBr_2$ + $MnCl_2$, $CaCl_2$ + TlCl (in vacuo, which are 200–10°, 160–70° and 150–60°, resp. F has a still more intensive action, since it transforms $CaCl_2$ + TlCl at room temp. instantaneously and $CdCl_2$ + $MnCl_2$ after short heating only. Gases increase the diffusion of the activator into the base material. The activator concn. in the surface layer gradually decreases. Introduction of F changes the crystn. of certain layers. This is explained by "catalytic" action due to the formation of intermediate unstable products.

S. Pakower

SOV/78-4-2-23/40

.5(4)

AUTHORS: Ryskin, Ya. I., Zemlyanukhin, V. I., Solov'yeva, A. A. Derbeneva, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the State of Water in Anhydrous Solutions of Uranylnitrate by the Method of Infrared Spectroscopy (Izucheniye sostoyaniya vody v nevodnykh rastvorakh uranil-nitrata metodom infrakrasnoy spektroskopii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 393-396 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper under discussion describes the investigation of the state of water in anhydrous solutions of uranylnitrate by infrared spectroscopy. The following frequencies of the water spectrum were used in the determinations: frequency of the deformation vibration ν_2 = 1645 cm^{-1} (λ = 6.1μ), ($\nu_1 + \nu_3$) = 6882 cm^{-1} (λ = 1.45μ) and ($\nu_2 + \nu_3$) = 5110 cm^{-1} (λ = 1.96μ). ν_1... frequency of the symmetrical valence vibration of the water molecule; ν_3... frequency of the asymmetrical valence vibration of the water molecule.

Card 1/2

SOV/78-4-2-25/40

Investigation of the State of Water in Anhydrous Solutions of Uranylnitrate by the Method of Infrared Spectroscopy

The spectra were recorded on the infrared spectrometer D-209 by quartz and NaCl-prisms. The solutions to be examined were produced by the dilution of hexa, tri, and dihydrates of uranylnitrate in suitable solvents, as ether, acetone, and methylethylketone. The infrared absorption spectra of the hexa, tri, and dihydrates of uranylnitrate in ether were recorded in the zone 1.3-2.2μ. The results show that two molecules of water are complexly bound in uranylnitrate and are considerably deformed. The deformation degree depends on the nature of the solvent. The remaining water molecules of uranylnitrate in organic solvents are bound less complexly to uranylnitrate and show a comparatively slight degree of deformation. The spectra of uranylnitrate in acetone and methylethylketone show analogous phenomena. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1957

Card 2/2

(2)

SOV/78-4-10-16/40

AUTHORS: Ryskin, Ya. I., Shvedov, V. P., Solov'yeva, A. A.

TITLE: Infrared Absorption Spectra of Solutions of Uranyl Nitrate in Ethers and Ketones

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 10, pp 2268-2275 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the IR-spectrum region of the inner vibrations of the NO_3^--ion in nonaqueous solutions of hydrated uranyl nitrates is discussed. The analysis of the absorption bands of the crystal water in such solutions was dealt with in reference 10. The absorption spectra were taken by means of the D-209 spectrometer of the firm Hilger under assistance of N. D. Delektorskaya. The spectra of the concentrated solutions of $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot nH_2O$ (n = 2,3,6) in diethyl ether, acetone and methyl-ethyl ketone are presented in figures 1-4, the frequencies of the absorption maxima in table 1. In the discussion of the results the authors point out the contradictory data in publications (Refs 11, 13-16, among them A. N. Sevchenko and B. I. Stepanov, Refs 14,15). The maxima lying between

Card 1/2

1000 and 1515 cm^{-1} are interpreted as vibrations of the anion and this assumption is confirmed by comparison with the spectrum of thorium nitrate (Table 3). From this the following characteristic features of the structure of nonaqueous solutions of uranyl nitrate are derived: Irrespective of the content of water of hydration the ions UO_2^{2+} and NO_3^- are in direct contact with one another whereat the anion is noticeably deformed. The stability of the bonding of NO_3^- to the cation was also found in other nitrates, e.g. by Ye. F. Gross and V. A. Kolesova (Ref 20) in calcium nitrate. In the inner coordination sphere of the UO_2^{2+} ion two water molecules are retained irrespective of the degree of hydration. The central uranium atom is combined with two molecules of the solvent by way of the oxygen atoms. The authors express their gratitude to Yu. S. Samoylova for assisting in the experiments and to V. I. Zemlyanukhin and N. A. Derbeneva for advice and production of the preparations. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 21 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1958

KASSIL', G. N., ORDYNETS, G. V., SOLOV'YEVA, A. D., SURSKIY, Yu. N.

"Functional State of the Suprarenal Cortex in Lesions of the Diencephalic Area."

Theses of the Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Sessions 23-26 March 1959 (All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology)

From the Laboratory of Clinical Neurophysiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR at the Clinic of Nervous Diseases (Head--Professor N. I. Grashchenkov, active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) of the First Moscow Order of Lening Medical Institute.

SOLOV'YEVA, A. D.; OGANESHENKOV, N. I.; LATASH, L. P. (Moskva)

O klinicheskikh i elektroentsefalograficheskikh proyavleniyakh paroksizmal'nykh narusheniy bodrstvovaniya pri porazhenii gipotalamomezentsefal'noy oblasti u cheloveka

report submitted for the First Moscow Conference on Reticular Formation, Moscow, 22-26 March 1960.

VEYN, A.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.

Pathogenesis of Buschke's scleroderma. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.10:48-52 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.I. Grashchenkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(SCLERODERMA)

VAYSFEL'D, I.L.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.

Influence of the adrenaline load on histamine metabolism under normal conditions and in diencephalic pathology. Biul. eksp. i biol. med. 50 no. 8:62-67 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz gruppy chlena-korrespondenta AN SSSR N.I. Grashchenkova pri otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR na baze kliniki nervnykh bolezney I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Rukovoditel' raboty - prof. G.N. Kassil'. Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.
(ADRENALINE) (HISTAMINE) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

KASSIL', G.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.

Adrenaline test under normal conditions and in certain forms of diencephalic pathology. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 61 no.2:256-264 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii Instituta vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR na baze kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I.Grashchenkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(ADRENALINE) (DIENCEPHALON--DISEASES)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; VEYN, A.M.; [illegible], A.D.; MAL'T[illegible]A, V.S.

Periodical diseases (clinical aspects and pathogenesis). Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.9:1322-1326 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii AMN SSSR (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov), Moskva.

KASSIL', G.N.; GEKHT, B.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.; UGOLEVA, S.V.

Insulin test in the clinical aspects of diencephalic pathology. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.9:1327-1333 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii AN SSSR i laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; [illegible], B.N.; [illegible]

Diagnosis of hypothalamus lesions. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.8: 1121-1126 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii AMN SSSR i laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii (zav. - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) AN SSSR, Moskva.

BOCHAROV, A.P.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.F.

Occupational diseases in natural silk production. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.12:46-48 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(TEXTILE WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)
(SILK MANUFACTURE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

BOCHAROV, A.P.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.F. (Fergana)

Bombyx mori toxins and their effect on the human body. Gig. truda i prof.zab. no.11:47-49 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Oblastnoy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser, 2-ya poliklinika 2-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(SILKWORMS—TOXICOLOGY)

KUDRYAVTSEVA, P.A.; SHABASHOVA, Z.N.; GOLUBEVA, Kh.A.; YABLOKOVA, Z.I.; MOROZOV, P.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.G.

Using direct white dyes for the finishing of underwear cotton fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:57 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Cotton finishing)

SOLOV'YEVA, Anna Grigor'yevna; LEZERSON, V.K., otv. red.; BELIKOV, V.S., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of telephony and telephone central offices using manual systems] Osnovy telefonii i telefonnye stantsii ruchnogo obsluzhivaniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1958. 341 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Telephone)

KUTEYNIKOV, Markel Ivanovich; SOLOV'YEVA, Aleksandra Grigor'yevna; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of spare parts for hay-making machinery] Katalog zapasnykh chastei k senouborochnym mashinam. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1959. 240 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Agricultural machinery--Equipment and supplies)

SOLOV'YEVA, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Experimental investigation of plane widening of a flow in the presence of whirlpool zones. Izv. VNIIG 46:33-52 '51. (MIRA 12:5)

(Hydrodynamics)

SOLOV'YEVA, A.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydrodynamic load on the buttress during partial destruction of a dam. Izv.VNIIG 63:223-230 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Dams)

KRASHENNIKOV, Ippolit Mikhaylovich; LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye.V., redaktor; RIVINA, I.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SUKACHEV, V.N., akademik, redaktor; SOLOV'YEVA, A.I.

[Geographical studies] Geograficheskie raboty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo Geograficheskoi lit-ry, 611 p. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent APN RSFSR (for Solov'yeva).
(Geography)

SOLOV'YEVA, A.I.

Rapid method of complete patho-morphological examination of semiliquid and liquid tissue preparations. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no.6:87-88 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Pathologico-Anatomic Division of the Institute of Climatotherapy of Tuberculosis (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences Y. D. Petrov), Yalta.

L 19580-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c)/APWL JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4044652 S/0048/64/028/008/1346/1353

AUTHOR: Shul'man, A.R.; Kirsanova, T. S.; Solov'yeva, A. I.; Natadze, D. L.

TITLE: Evaporation of barium oxide from tungsten and molybdenum substrates (Report, 11th Conference on Cathode Electronics held in Kiev, 11-18 Nov. 1963)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 28, no. 8, 1964, 1346-1353

TOPIC TAGS: oxide cathode, barium inorganic compound, cathode coating

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that the service life of many thermionic cathodes is largely determined by the rate of evaporation of the active coating, in the present paper there was investigated the evaporation of the conventional coating - barium oxide - from tungsten and molybdenum substrates. An earlier study (Yu.G.Ptushinskiy and B.A.Chuykov, Radiotekhnika i elektronika 7,687,1962) indicated that the vaporization process may be a two-stage one. The procedure employed was similar to that used by other investigators: the barium oxide was coated on a tungsten (molybdenum) ribbon which was heated and its thermionic emission (work function) measured; parallel to the specimen ribbon and at a distance of 2-2.5 mm from it there was a "collector" ribbon onto which some of the evaporated material settled. The emission from this was also measured. The possibility of chemical reaction of the barium oxide with the substrate is discussed. The heating temperatures ranged from about 900

1/2

L 19580-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044652

to 2000°K. The results are presented in the form of curves giving the temperature and heating time dependences of the emission current, the rate of vaporization and the heat of evaporation. It was found that determination of the parameters characterizing the evaporation of barium oxide films adsorbed on W and Mo is more complicated than analogous measurements for alkali and alkaline earth coatings. The difficulty stems in part from the fact (demonstrated in the present experiments) that the deactivation curve for an oxide coating does not agree with the true desorption curve. The heat of evaporation appears to depend on the temperature and on the degree of coating. Consequently, the rate of vaporization and the effective service life of the coating should also depend on both these factors. Orig.art.has: 2 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EM

NR REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

2/2

BLYUMKIN, V.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.I.

Sex chromatin in the nuclei of cells of primary trypsinized monolayer cultures from human embryonal tissues. Vop. virus. 9 no.2:212-216 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SOLOVYEVÉ, A. I.

"Data on the Study of Cotton Wilt," in Cotton Diseases, All Union Scientific-Research Cotton Institute, Tashkent, 1938, pp. 68-81.
464.042 T18

So: Sira-Si-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

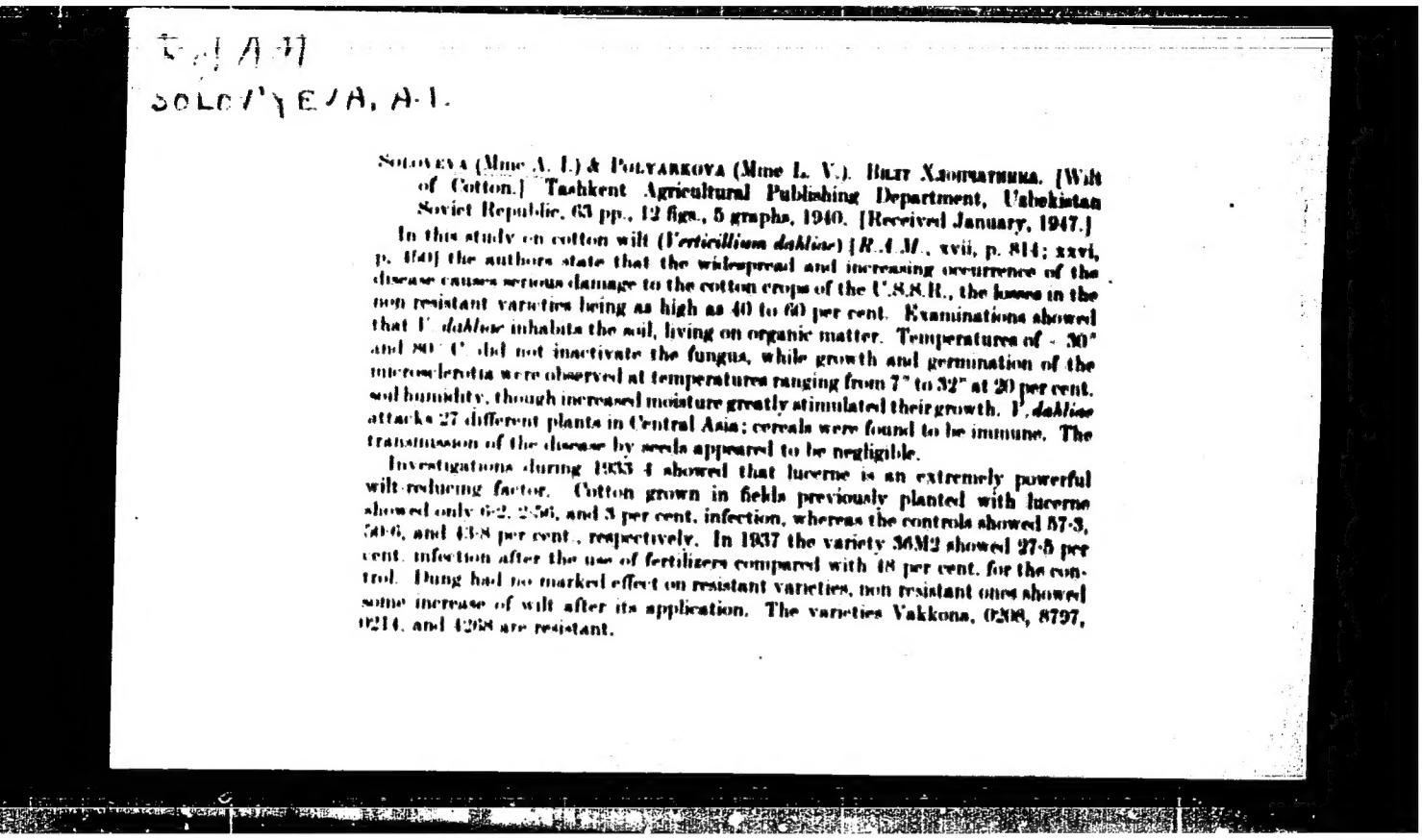
Solov'yeva, A. I., "Study of the Adaptability of the Fungus Verticillium Dahliae Kleb, and the Possibility of Its Adaptation to its Resistant Varieties," in Results of the Work of the Station of Plant Protection of the All Union Order of Lenin Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Production on the Study of Pests and Diseases of Cotton and Lucerne for 1939 (Auto-references and References), Publishing House of the All Union Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Production, Tashkent, 1941, pp. 50-51. 46h.04 T10

So: SIRA - SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

SOLOV'YEVA, A. I.

Solov'yeva, A. I., and Boyarkova, L. V. Fusarium Wilt (F. vasinfectum) of Egyptian Cotton, State Publishing House of Uzbek SSR, Tashkent, 19[illegible], 87 pp. [illegible].042 So4f

So: SIRA - SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953



SOLOV'YEVA, A.I.

Soloveva (Mme A. I.) & Polyarkova (Mme L. V.). Bolezn Khlopchatnika. [Wilt of Cotton.] Tashkent Agricultural Publishing Department, Uzbekistan Soviet Republic, 63 pp., 12 figs., 5 graphs, 1940. [Received January, 1947.]

In this study on cotton wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) [*R.A.M.*, xvii, p. 814; xxvi, p. 640] the authors state that the widespread and increasing occurrence of the disease causes serious damage to the cotton crops of the U.S.S.R., the losses in the non resistant varieties being as high as 40 to 60 per cent. Examinations showed that *V. dahliae* inhabits the soil, living on organic matter. Temperatures of - 30° and 80° C. did not inactivate the fungus, while growth and germination of the microsclerotia were observed at temperatures ranging from 7° to 32° at 20 per cent. soil humidity, though increased moisture greatly stimulated their growth. *V. dahliae* attacks 27 different plants in Central Asia; cereals were found to be immune. The transmission of the disease by seeds appeared to be negligible.

Investigations during 1933-4 showed that lucerne is an extremely powerful wilt-reducing factor. Cotton grown in fields previously planted with lucerne showed only 0·2, 2·5%, and 3 per cent. infection, whereas the controls showed 57·3, 50·6, and 43·8 per cent., respectively. In 1937 the variety 36M2 showed 27·5 per cent. infection after the use of fertilizers compared with 48 per cent. for the control. Dung had no marked effect on resistant varieties, non resistant ones showed some increase of wilt after its application. The varieties Vakkona, 0308, 8797, 0214, and 4298 are resistant.

[redacted], A. I.

"The Withering of Cotton." Dr Biol Sci, Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, Tashkent, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14).

[illegible], A. I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr. 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Solov'yev, A. I.	"Cotton Growing" Textbook	Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Grasses and Edible Roots.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24931

Author : Solov'yeva, A. I.; Domina, A. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Treatment of the Perennial Lupine Seedlings with Mineral Fertilizers

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchn.-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t udrobr. i agropochvoved., 1956, No 2, 12-14

Abstract : Treatment of the perennial lupine with Fs and K_{kh} at the rate of 40 kg/ha by the active agent on sandy and sand-loamy podzol soils secured an addition to the green-mass harvest of 4.8 t/ha in the 1st year and 3.7 t/ha in the 2nd year; addition to the seed

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24931

[illegible] c/ha in the 1st year and 0.6 c/ha in the 2nd year. Subsequently, addition to the winter rye harvest attained 3.6 c/ha. Tests were conducted by the Sudogorod Experimental Field in Vladimirskaya Oblast'. -- S. A. Nikitin

Card 2/2

USSR / Plant Diseases--Cultivated Plants

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1958, 73326